

## The State Chronicle

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HAL. W. AYER, - Asso. Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1890.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

4th District—SPIR WHITTAKER, of Wake.  
5th District—R. W. Whinston, of Granville.

FOR SOLICITOR.

3rd District—E. W. POU, JR., of Johnston.  
4th District—J. H. WOODARD, of Wilson.  
5th District—E. S. PARKER, of Alamance.

## DEM. STATE CONVENTION.

Raleigh, Wednesday, August 30th.

## DEM. CONG. CONVENTIONS.

2nd District, Wilson, July 16th.  
3rd District, Clinton, July 23rd.  
4th District, Durham, July 24th.  
5th District, Greensboro, July 26th.  
6th District, Laurinburg, July 29th.  
7th District, Salisbury, August 1st.

## DEM. JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS.

1st District at Edenton, July 23rd.  
2nd District at Weldon, July 23rd.  
3rd District at Greensboro, July 26th.  
4th District at Kinston, July 26th.  
5th District at Laurinburg, July 29th.  
6th District at Lexington, July 31st.  
7th District at Elkin, July 31st.  
8th District at Morganton, July 31st.  
9th District at Lincolnton, Aug. 1st.  
10th District at Bryson City, July 24th.The CHRONICLE desires to furnish  
a correct list of all Conventions to be  
held in the State, and will thank its  
friends to help us.

## IMPORTANT TO EDITORS.

Every editor who intends to be present  
at the meeting of the North Carolina  
Press Association in this city, July  
23-25, is urgently requested to write at  
once to me and tell me that he is com-  
ing. This is of the utmost importance.  
Please attend to it at once. Association  
editors will oblige the committee  
having charge of arrangements for the  
entertainment of the press by copying this  
notice.T. B. ELDREDGE.  
Durham, N. C., July 8, 1890.

## MR. BUNN'S SPEECH.

On the last day of the debate on the  
Federal Election Law, Hon. B. H. BUNN,  
Representative of the Fourth Congres-  
sional District, spoke against the mea-  
sure. It was an earnest plea for justice  
to the South, and for moderation. It  
was a speech that was worthy of our  
Representative, and one that all the  
readers of the CHRONICLE will read  
with pleasure. He spoke as follows:MR. SPEAKER: I have remained a silent  
thoughtful observer of the constant  
usurpation of power by the majority  
of this House since I have had the  
honor to be a member.I have heard the majority declare  
upon this floor that they were respon-  
sible for all legislation enacted by this  
Congress; that the minority could not  
impede their onward progress, and in the  
very next breath appeal to the Speaker  
to add a few names of the minority as  
present but not voting to enable them  
to pass a bill.I have seen the Speaker of this House  
override the precedents of his thirty pre-  
decessors, override himself and his own  
express declarations as a member of this  
House, and become the pliant tool of  
his party leaders. I have seen the Con-  
stitution trampled under foot by the  
majority for the sole purpose of fixing  
perpetual Republican rule upon us,  
and when we have appealed to prece-  
dents, and the constitution itself, the  
only reply we have received was "Rebel,"  
"Rebel," flaunting the bloody shirt,  
and attempting to widen and deepen  
the bloody chasm.Now, we want to ask you gentlemen  
not to forget the rebels of 1861, if rebels  
you please to call them, had for their  
example the conduct of the sons of Mas-  
sachusetts and New England, when you  
refused to the General Government the  
militia, in 1864, and called forth the de-  
claration from Mr. Jefferson that "Some  
apprehend danger from the defection in  
Massachusetts. It is a disgraceful cir-  
cumstance, but not a dangerous one. If  
they become neutral, we are sufficient  
for our enemies without them, and in  
fact we get no aid from them now."Yes, sir, more than that. The expres-  
sion, which will live as long as the his-  
tory of this country shall live—"We will  
restrain the power of this Government  
peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we  
must," originated with and fell from the  
lips of Mr. Josiah Quincy, the colleague  
of Daniel Webster. Now, I do not refer  
to these matters to revive the scenes  
which immediately preceded and suc-  
ceeded the Hartford convention. I have  
not the desire nor the time to go into  
details, but I wish simply to show that  
our eyes to the future.Mr. Speaker, I have watched, waited,  
and wondered if the end would ever  
come. Now, sir, I see that the purpose  
of the majority was not only to scatter  
the surplus in the Treasury to the four  
winds of heaven to prevent the any  
which is hamstringing them from all sides  
for a reduction of taxation, but to hu-  
miliate and oppress the land I love, the  
home of innocence and of virtue, of  
honor and of manhood. I cannot longer  
remain silent. I should be unfaithful  
to my people if I did not rise in my place  
upon the floor of this House, and defend  
them from the insinuation of fraud con-  
tained in this bill and from the open  
charges of fraud made upon this floor,and to hurl them back into the faces of  
the men who make them as false as the  
majority have seen fit to stifle the  
voices of the representatives of a free  
people upon the floor of this House, and  
although we are to-day called upon to  
consider a bill to uproot a custom and a  
part of our system of government as old  
as the government itself, dear to us by  
reason of its having been transmitted  
from our ancestors as one of the very  
corner-stones upon which this Republic  
was built, we are told that we are not to  
have more than three days to discuss it,  
and one-half of that time they will take  
to answer us, we are told that we shall  
only have two days to offer and vote on  
amendments, and on the sixth day we  
must vote on all amendments and the  
final passage of the bill. And in the  
mean time they reserve the right to call  
up any appropriation bill or bills that  
may be reported from committees, thus  
taking off the time of debate, as it does  
not postpone the time fixed for taking  
the final vote. They never lose an op-  
portunity to vote away the public mon-  
ey.There can be no question but that this  
bill is intended for the South. This can  
be gathered from expressions upon this  
floor and elsewhere. An eminent gen-  
tleman from the other side recently in a  
speech delivered in this city said:I believe that this Congress will pass a  
national election law. If this bill passes  
it will teach Southerners there is but one  
flag.Now, his language is cruel and unkind,  
and entirely without foundation or justifi-  
cation, and can only be excused on the  
ground of ignorance of our feelings, but  
it confirms what I have said. I thought  
the war was over and that we had met  
as national legislators. I will not, Mr.  
Speaker, review the power of Congress  
to pass this bill, but I will only say that  
it is, to say the least, a very questionable  
power. I will only refer to its expedi-  
ency. Mr. Speaker, I want to tell this  
House that I chanced to be in New York  
on the 30th day of October, 1889, when  
one of the most beautiful spectacles ever  
presented was seen at the highest point,  
in the city of Brooklyn, one of the most  
superb sites in the world, on the occa-  
sion of laying the corner-stone of the  
long-delayed monument to the brave  
men who went from the City of Churches  
to save this country. There, in the pres-  
ence of thousands of boys in blue, the  
Rev. Dr. Behrends delivered the address.  
I shall never forget the effect of that ad-  
dress upon me and upon all who heard  
it. When referring to the cause of the  
late war and the reserved rights of the  
States under the Constitution and the  
different constructions placed upon it,  
he said:The South is entitled to the moral relief  
which a frank and fearless recognition of  
its facts provides. They fought for what  
they honestly believed to be the doctrine  
of the founders of the Union.This language, delivered as it was in  
the very heart of the North, and to the  
Northern soldiers, emboldens me to ap-  
peal to my friends on the other side of  
this chamber to call a halt; to stop in  
their mad career and hear the appeals of  
one who wore the gray, who on the  
bloody field of Gettysburg, at Brister  
Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania,  
Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill,  
before Petersburg and elsewhere, met  
the boys in blue, one who honors every  
brave soldier of the late unfortunate  
war; I care not upon which side he fought.I want to tell you in behalf of the men  
who wore the gray that they are as faith-  
ful to that flag which now floats over  
the head of the Speaker as any man  
upon either side of this House. And if  
the time shall come in our day when it  
shall become necessary to test that  
fidelity, they will be found in the very  
front rank of soldiers to sustain it.They will put to shame some of the  
demagogues who ride into place and re-  
tain power by reason of the constant  
charges of infidelity against them.  
I come not here, Mr. Speaker, to apolo-  
gize for their course. I hate the man  
who would ask an apology, and I de-  
spise the man who would give one, but  
I come to tell you that when they sur-  
rendered and took the oath of allegiance  
to the Government, they took it with-  
out mental reservation, and to say that,  
however much they loved the cause of  
the South, they realized that the stars  
of the Confederacy had set to rise no more,  
and they determined that no Union sol-  
dier or Northern man should be more  
faithful to this Government than they. And  
I challenge any man to point to a  
single instance of violation of the parole  
taken by any Southern soldier when the  
army of the South surrendered.We are tired of the charge of rebel,  
and we call upon you now to recognize us  
as your brothers. We are blood of  
the same blood and flesh of the same  
flesh. Hear our appeals. They come  
from the heart of the South. Our peo-  
ple, white and black, desire to be let  
alone. Nobody wants this law to pass,  
save and except a few politicians. I  
copy a letter from a Republican from  
my State as evidence of what that party  
thinks of it. [He read a letter from A. V.  
Dookery against the Federal Election law.]The South is making rapid strides to-  
wards improvement, and, with the relief  
which our agriculturists hope to secure  
at the hands of this Congress, one whole  
section will blossom as a rose. We beg  
of you not to check our onward pro-  
gress. We have inviting fields for  
Northern capital, and it is pouring into  
our midst by millions. We stand with  
open arms to welcome you. Not a sin-  
gle man from the North who has visited  
our section and invested with us—I care  
not what his politics may be—will for  
one moment entertain the belief that  
this law is necessary. Indeed, I should  
wonder more certain way to defeat its  
passage than to postpone action upon it  
and invite its advocates to go home with  
us and see and feel and know, what we  
ask, but the majority are and will re-  
main in total ignorance of our beautiful  
Southland [He read an extract from  
Judge Kelley's book in praise of the  
South.]Now, sir, I will add that the warmest  
possible feelings exist between the  
whites and blacks in my State, and they  
are working together to build up the  
waste places and unearth the hidden  
treasures which lie buried beneath her  
surface.The Democratic party took charge of  
the State government of North Carolina  
in 1872. The Republicans had had no  
limited control from 1868. When the  
Republican party took charge of the  
State government in 1868 the indebted-  
ness of the State, upon every account,  
including interest, was \$13,000,000.  
This was the aggregate indebtedness of  
a hundred years.During the four years of their reign  
the Republican party in North Carolinaincurred an indebtedness of \$23,700,000,  
leaving us a legacy, a debt, including  
the interest on the \$13,000,000, of \$40,-  
000,000. Our grand old State never  
realized one cent of benefit for this ad-  
ditional indebtedness. They squandered  
the school fund which had been given  
to the State by the National Govern-  
ment, and which was preserved and held  
sacred during the entire war. They  
sold almost every share of stock which  
the old North State had in her railroads.  
They never spent a dollar to enhance  
the material interest of the black man;  
never built a single school-house; never  
provided in any way to care for the  
insane, deaf, dumb, or blind.Now, sir, upon this record can my  
friends on the other side wonder that  
we have been forced to take charge of  
our own affairs and run the government  
of the State?That the Democratic party in North  
Carolina has done absolute justice to  
the negroes no one can deny who is ac-  
quainted with her history. They have  
built asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind,  
and insane, in which they are cared for  
exactly as the whites are cared for in  
their own asylums. They are conduct-  
ing normal schools for the education of  
negro teachers. They have built negro  
school-houses all over the State. They  
provide exactly the same means and  
methods for conducting negro free  
schools as they do for white schools.They provide exactly the same amount  
of money per capita for the education of  
the negro children as they do for  
white children, and in all respects guard  
and protect the interest of the negro in  
his rights of citizenship. They restored  
the school fund squandered by the Re-  
publicans. They restored the State's  
credit, compromised and funded her  
debt, and placed her bonds above par  
upon the market.There is one remarkable fact about  
the school which fully demonstrates his  
confidence in the white Southern man,  
and that is if they have a case to be  
tried in a court of justice they always  
prefer to have white men on the jury,  
and this is especially the case if the col-  
ored man is on the other side of the  
case.You never hear a word of discontent  
coming from the blacks till some politi-  
cal disturber comes among them.  
They are a kindly race, strongly at-  
tached to the Southern whites, and the  
whites have a very strong attachment  
for them.They are improving rapidly, and gath-  
ering around them considerable estate.  
I have received a letter from one of their  
race in my district. Writing upon this  
subject, he says:"I have worked up this (Wake) county  
with the following result as to three  
items:

PROPERTY.	Number.	Value.
Land.....acres	12,360	\$ 98,704
Town lots.....	419	175,000
Horses and mules	555	37,698
Total value.....		\$301,402

These figures indicate that the actual  
value of property owned by negroes in  
this county is about \$500,000, and in the  
State not less than \$7,000,000."The author of this letter is Charles N.  
Hunter, editor of the Progressive Edu-  
cator, Raleigh, N. C.It will be a matter of interest to study  
the negro question a little more fully,  
and I print some facts showing how they  
are gaining throughout this entire coun-  
try, and their relative political power.Apportionment Act, February 25, '82.  
The House of Representatives to be  
composed of three hundred and twenty-  
five members, to be apportioned among  
the several States as follows:

Alabama.....	8	Missouri.....	14
Arkansas.....	5	Nebraska.....	3
California.....	11	Nevada.....	3
Colorado.....	6	New Hampshire.....	7
Connecticut.....	4	New Jersey.....	7
Delaware.....	1	New York.....	34
Florida.....	11	North Carolina.....	10
Georgia.....	7	Ohio.....	21
Idaho.....	1	Oregon.....	1
Illinois.....	20	Pennsylvania.....	28
Indiana.....	13	Rhode Island.....	2
Iowa.....	11	South Carolina.....	7
Kansas.....	11	Tennessee.....	10
Kentucky.....	11	Texas.....	13
Louisiana.....	6	Vermont.....	1
Maine.....	4	Virginia.....	10
Maryland.....	10	Washington.....	3
Massachusetts.....	12	West Virginia.....	4
Michigan.....	11	Wisconsin.....	9
Minnesota.....	5		
Mississippi.....	7		

Representatives that may be assigned  
to new States, when admitted, shall be  
added to the above. Congressional dis-  
tricts are to consist of contiguous ter-  
ritory, and are to contain, as nearly as  
practicable, an equal number of inhabi-  
tants. There is no requirement that the  
territory shall be compact in form, and  
a district may extend from one end of  
Texas or California, to the other and be  
consistent with the law, although not  
consistent with reason and good con-  
science.The population of the United States,  
exclusive of that of the Territories, was,  
in 1880, 49,371,949; and this number di-  
vided by 325, the number of Representa-  
tives to all the States, will give the  
apportionment of population to each dis-  
trict, namely, 151,911.8.The Presidential election in 1884 was  
the first one held under the apportion-  
ment which was based on the census of '80.  
The aggregate vote for Cleveland, Blaine,  
Butler, and St. John in 1884 was 10,444,-  
062. And it appears, therefore, that  
this voting population in 1884 was more  
than a fifth of the total population in  
1880; that is to say, it amounted to 4,915  
of that population. But the aggregate  
population had increased considerably  
during the four years; and it is therefore  
safe to say that the voters were in the  
proportion of one-fourth of the whole  
people.But be as un-appealing therefore, that as a  
rule, but be as un-appealing to the colored  
vote of the Northern States, the voting  
population is now one-fourth of the total  
population.There were in 1880, in the Northern  
States, or those which had no slaves  
when the war came on, 479,618 people  
of color. This class had increased in  
those States in the ten years from 1870  
to 1880, at the rate of fifty per cent.;  
and from 1870 to 1880 it increased 41  
per cent. It is probable that this rate  
of increase has gone on to the present  
time, though not equally in the different  
States; so that something like 40 per  
cent. must be added to the colored pop-  
ulation of 1880 in the Northern States,  
which would give a total for 1890 of 671,-  
465.Now, the great increase of the colored  
population in the Northern States since  
1880 is known to be due to emigration  
from the South; and it is equally well-  
known that nine-tenths of that emigra-tion has consisted of young men in the  
prime of life.Prior to the war the increase of the  
colored people in the free States was at  
a less rate than that of the free colored  
people of the South, and it was far be-  
hind the increase of the slaves, and was  
not above 10 per cent. in ten years. But  
from 1860 to 1870 the leap of Northern  
colored increase transcended all records;  
and the fact was simply due to immi-  
gration. Pennsylvania, in 1880, for in-  
stance, contained 85,535 colored inhabi-  
tants, and now, supposing it to have  
gone on at the rate of the preceding  
decade, 31 per cent. it must have 112,-  
040.Now, Pennsylvania, at the last Presi-  
dential election, gave Mr. Harrison a  
majority over Mr. Cleveland of 79,561  
votes; and a majority over his three op-  
ponents, Cleveland, Democrat; Fisk,  
Prohibitionist; and Streeter, Labor  
candidate, of 54,719. But of Mr. Harrison's  
majority not less than 30,000 were col-  
ored voters.New York, in 1870, had 52,081 colored  
inhabitants, and in 1880 it had 65,104.  
The increase was at the rate of 25.23  
per cent. At the same rate that class  
of the population in 1890 must be 81,-  
530, of whom 20,000 are voters and vote  
the Republican ticket. Mr. Harrison's  
plurality in the State over Mr. Cleveland  
was 14,373, while he fell short of a ma-  
jority over the three candidates of above  
16,000 votes.New Jersey contained 30,658 colored  
people in 1870, and in 1890 that class of  
the people had risen to 38,553. The  
increase, therefore, was at the rate of  
26.73 per cent. At the same rate of  
increase the colored population of New  
Jersey in 1890 would be 49,326; and the  
voters among them must be 12,000 and  
more.The colored population of Massachu-  
setts in 1870 was 13,947, and in 1880 it  
amounted to 18,697. The increase was  
at the rate of 34 per cent., and at the  
same rate it must now be 25,000; of  
which number about 6,000 are Republi-  
can voters, and their votes added very  
materially to the majority of Mr. Har-  
rison over Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Fisk.  
At another election the votes of these  
colored men may be found very neces-  
sary to the success of the Republican  
ticket in that ancient Commonwealth.Ohio had 63,313 colored inhabitants  
in 1870, and in 1880 the number was  
79,900. The gain in ten years, there-  
fore, was 16,587. This was at the rate  
of 26.39 per cent., and at the same rate  
the present colored population of Ohio  
must be 100,985, of whom 25,000 are  
Republican voters.Illinois had 28,382 colored citizens in  
1870 and 46,368 in 1880. The gain was,  
therefore, 17,986, and the rate of in-  
crease was 61 per cent. At the same  
rate of increase the colored population of  
Illinois must now be 74,652, a third  
of whom are men and Republican voters.Indiana contained 24,560 colored peo-  
ple in 1870, and 39,228 in 1880. The  
gain was, therefore, 14,668, and the rate  
of increase was 59.72 per cent. At this  
rate the present number of colored peo-  
ple in Indiana must be 62,655, one-third  
of whom are Republican voters. Mr.  
Harrison's plurality over Mr. Cleveland  
was 3,848. But he was in a minority of  
about 10,000 on the whole vote.Michigan had 11,849 colored citizens  
in 1870 and 15,100 in 1880. The gain  
was 3,251, which was at the rate of 27.43  
per cent. At that rate the colored pop-  
ulation of Michigan in 1890 must be 19,-  
256, of whom one-third are Republi-  
can voters.The colored population of Kansas  
in 1870 was 17,108 and in  
1880 it was 49,107. The increase,  
therefore, was 26,000, and the rate of in-  
crease was 152.94 per cent. It is not to  
be supposed that the increase has gone  
on at that rate, however. But if it has  
been one-third of that rate, or only 50  
per cent., the colored population of  
Kansas will be shown by the census to  
be taken in 1890, to be 64,660, of whom  
nearly half are voters.The greatest rate of increase of the  
colored population in the Northern  
States since the war has been in the  
West. That race, like the whites, have  
taken the advice of Mr. Greeley to go  
West.The following statements show the  
number of Representatives and the num-  
ber of electoral votes to which each  
State is entitled under the apportion-  
ment of 1882, and the number of  
which they would be entitled if the col-  
ored population were excluded from the  
right of suffrage.In the first place, as has been stated,  
the division of the total population of  
the States by the number of Representa-  
tives, 325, shows that the population for  
each Congressional district, if the coun-  
try could be divided equally, would be  
151,911.8. But if the white population  
of the States, which amounts to 42,714,-  
479, be divided by 325, the apportion-  
ment to the several districts will be  
131,429. And dividing the white pop-  
ulation of the several States by that num-  
ber will show the number of Representa-  
tives to which they would be entitled on  
that basis, as follows:

States.	Total popu- lation.	Representa- tives.	White popu- lation.	Electors at present.	Electors on white basis.
Ala.....	1,262,605	8	692,185	10	7
Ark.....	802,525	5	591,531	7	6
Cal.....	1,448,608	11	1,260,160	14	8
Col.....	269,439	2	142,602	3	3
Del.....	1,542,180	10	1,416,902	12	8
Fla.....	1,648,690	11	1,377,179	13	12
Geo.....	939,946	6	454,954	8	6
Ill.....	3,077,871	20	2,381,121	15	15
Ind.....	1,542,180	10	1,416,902	12	8
Iowa.....	1,648,690	11	1,377,179	13	12
Kan.....	939,946	6	454,954	8	6
La.....	1,542,180	10	1,416,902	12	8
Mass.....	1,151,597	6	470,308	8	6
Mich.....	2,168,380	14	2,022,896	16	17
Miss.....	1,399,750	9	867,242	11	9
N. Caro.....	995,577	7	391,105	9	7
N. H.....	1,542,359	10	1,138,831	12	11
N. J.....	1,591,749	11	1,197,237	13	12
N. Y.....	1,512,563	10	880,486	12	9
Pa.....	618,474	4	584,537	6	6
Total	18,507,324	120			

thern	Cal.....	864,694	6	767,181	8	5
aves	Colo.....	194,337	1	194,128	3	4
people	Conn.....	622,700	4	610,769	6	6
Ill.....	3,077,871	20	3,081,151	15	15	
nd 1860	Ind.....	1,578,301	10	1,493,798	12	12
ent; 41	Iowa.....	1,624,615	11	1,514,600	13	14
rate	Kan.....	996,086	7	952,155	9	9
ss	Maine.....	648,930	4	646,832	6	7
er	Mass.....	1,781,085	10	1,704,723	12	14
0 per	Mich.....	1,636,937	11	1,514,500	13	14
671.	Minn.....	790,773	5	776,824	7	8
lored	Neb.....	448,402	3	449,764	5	5
since	Nev.....	38,326	1	38,326	1	1
well-	N. H.....	344,991	3	344,991	4	5
ngra	N. J.....	1,131,116	7	1,093,017	9	10
	N. Y.....	5,082,871	26	4,018,032	26	40
	Ohio.....	3,196,062	18	3,117,920	19	20
	Penn.....	2,423,821	15	2,177,016	16	17
	R. I.....	270,531	2	260,399	3	3
	Ver.....	822,230	5	811,215	6	6
	Wis.....	1,315,497	9	1,260,613	10	11
	Total.....	30,864,616	204	30,534,339	204	204